THE SIEGE OF FORT DONELSON.

harles H. Caven; Second Assistant, Samuel S hird Assistant, Augustus F. Crowell. Carpenter—O Donaidsen. Gener—Richard Adams. Armore—H. H. Rhodes, denant Communication W. Gwin, United States Navy for First, Edward Shaw; Second, Jason Goudy

Marier-First, Edward Shaw, Second, Jason Goody, hard, James Wartin.
Phiotz-John Schastian, David Hiner.
Enginesz-Chief, Samed Gobie; First Assistant, D. dward Weaver; Second Assistant, Edward W. Gobie; hird Assistant, Oscar S. Davis.
Arisore-Edhu Stevens.
Arisore-Paymaster-W. B. Coleman.
Assistant Saryon-T. H. Kearney.
Carpenter-Themas Russell.
Gunner-Herman Peters, United States Navy.
Masters Males-Fordinand T. Coleman, Edward D. ainard.

GUNBOAT LOUISVILLE, FIPTEEN GUNS.
Commander—Benjamin M. Dove, United States Navy
Mathers—First, Pubert Getty: Second, R. A. Ba sm
ird, Thomas M. Parkor, Fourth, Samuel C. Harrison.

Aird, Thomas M. Farker, Fourts, Samuel C. L. Feiten.
Poymacer—L. Jargensen.
Museer' Mates—Robert Sherman, Charles L. Feiten.
Pilots—Samuel Meliride, Samuel Williamson.
Engineers—Chief, James—Fulton; First Assistant, A.
Hardy, Second Assist—John C. Parkinson; Third
seistant, Peodatus Char
Gurjenier——Bogse
Gunner—James G. Austin.
Amorer—Charles Degleman.
PIPTEEN GUNS.

GUNBOAT PITTSBURG, FIFTEEN GUNS.

Navy.

Maderi.—First, C. Bentley; Second, Andrew Wilson;
Third, W. Sayder, Fourth, E. P. Morgan.

Paymantor—Cephas G. Gunn.

Piloto—David E. Wade, Charles S. Tennison.

Matter & Mates—J. F. Nichols, Charles H. Matthews.

Regimerr—I hef. J. McDonnad; First Assistant, George
B. Alkines m. Second Assistant, George Sanford: Third

Assistant, Charles W. Blessing.

Gunner—Vacant.

Carponder—George W. Rodgers.

Assorr—Thomas Smith.

SKETCHES OF THE OFFICERS OF OUR NAVAL FLEET.

SKETCH OF FLAG OFFICER ANDREW H. FOOTE.

Captain Foote is a native of Connecticut, of which State e is a citizen, and from which State he was appointed to the navy of the United States. He is a son of Senator te, of Connecticut, to whom Paniel Webster replied, in the Senate, with one of his famous specifies. He entered the United States service on the 4th of December, 1822, and has consequently served the country nearly forty years. He steadily rose in his profession, and was made a commander on the 19th of December, 1852, under which commission he saw about two years and three months ass and a half, and he performed nearly eight years duty. He was unemployed for over ten years, and was last at sea in June, 1858. At the breaking out of the present troubles he was in command of the Navy Yard at Brooklyn, and shortly after the commencement of hostilities was promoted to a captaincy, with the charge of the Western or Musissippi fiotilla, of which he is the re or flag officer. While engaged in his duties he is reported as having worked night and day with a zeal energy that are worthy of emulation in both branches of the service, and has accomplished an almost herculean teak. Being dependent upon the Navy Department for call upon the War Department for other things equally nemary to the success of his mission in the inland waters, and apparently an object of jealousy and a subject of ne-glect from both, he has quietly worked through all obcles, and is about prepared to undertake the opening up of the Mississippi river from Cairo to New Orlean He is a quiet, gray haired veteran, and, although holding a rank equal to major general of the land forces, attained by a life's service on the broad seas under the old flag has been quietly and unostentatiously serving his country at the junction of the Ohio and the Mississippi. His pre-sent expedition has been carried out with spirit and ener gy, and the result is gratifying to the nation

SKETCH OF LIEUTENANT PHELPS.

Lieutenant S. Ledyard Phelps is a native and citizen of Ohio, and was appointed to the navy from that State. He entered the service on the 19th of October, 1841, and received his present commission on the 14th of Septem-ber, 1866. Up to the end of 1866 he had seen but four years sea service as lisutenent, but his total sea service was nearly ten years. The time spent on shore and other duly to that dass amounted to seven years and nine months, and he had been unemployed for nearly two years. The length of time employed by the subject of his sketch in the United States service was over tw this sketch in the United States service was over twenty years. He was on board the gloop St. Marys from April, 1866, until a short time since, when he was ordered on special duty to Cincinnati. He was then appointed to the command of the gunboat Conestoga, nine guns. At the beginning of 1860 his name stood No. 183 on the list of s, but in the extra navy list he ranks No. 105.

SKETCH OF LIEUTENANT PAULDING

Lieutenant Leonard Paulding is a native and citizen of New York, from which State he was appointed to the navy. He first entered the service on the 19th of Decem-ber, 1840, and has, therefore, served the United States service is nearly sixteen years, with about four year phicen months, and was last at son in December, 1860 board the brig Dolphin. He then obtained a short er Michigan. While on the Dolphia his name stood No. 157 on the list of lieutenants, and at the commence-ment of the rebellion he had only seconded six rounds of the ladder of promotion, being then No. 151. The traiens in the navy, however, did him som good, for in the extra navy list his name stands No. 88 in the present engagement he had the command of the

SKETCH OF LIEUTENANT GWIN.

itenant William Gwin, of the United States Navy sa native and citizen of Indiana, from which State he was appointed to the navy. He entered the service on the 7th day of April, 1847, and received his present com mission on the 16th day of September, 1855. He has een over ten years at sea since he entered the navy. Be has had about two years' shore and other duty, an was appointed to the steam sloop Susquehanna in November, 1859, and on leaving her was ordered to the Western florilia. His total service under the flag of the Union has been nearly fifteen years. He is at present mand of the United States gunboat Taylor, nine guns. On the 1st of January, 1860, his name stood No the list of lieutenants; in twelve months he had but rises thirteen in the grade of promotion; but the rebellion has given him a rapid advance, for his name

SKEECH OF COMMANDER WALKE.

Commander Herry Welke is a native of Virginia, but is a citizen of the State of Ohio, from which State he was appointed to the Unter States Navy. He first entered the navy on February 1, 1827, thus making his services under the flag of the Union over thirty-five years. His present commission bears date September 14, 1855, and in the navy lists for 1860 and 1861 he stands No. 92 on the list of commenders, having steadily risen in rank Under that commission he had, up to the end of 1800. seen but one year and four months' sea service, although his total sea service was about lifteen years. Up to that sea service about seven years and a haif, and bad been nearly twelve years anemployed. At the commencement of the rebelion he was in command of the otore ship Supply, on the Gulf squadron, and while performing that duty brought away a number of men, women and children from Penescola, after the surreider of the Navy Yard by Commodore Armstrong. This humane set was attended with some danger; but, as it was not authorized by the Navy Department or the flag officer of the square con, Commander Walke was, in March last, tried by mayal court martial for not following red tape, and loav ing the peer creatures to starve or be taken prisoners by rebels. No one could deny the humanity of the set; but, although gallantry and humanity approved of it, naval law did not, and he was found guilty of the second charge, viz .- "Disobedience of orders in ant re turning to Vera Cruz," instead of doing which he brought the loyal sufferers to New York. For this offence he was sentenced to be admonished by the Scoretary of the Navy. But as this trial and its attendant delays ocempied generatine, the couply had to eath again to the subject of this sketch, by doing a brave and humans and a jeet his pittiburg was damaged in the wheel, so as to be quable ship. The rebellien, however, bas given him an oppormity to have command of a goo vessel. He was but

delet, thirteen gure, and fortunately participated in ure of the robel Fort Henry. His name now

SKETCH OF COMMANDER DOVE, U. S. N Commodore Benjamin M. Dove, commanding the United States gunboat Pittsburg, is a native of Virginia. He intered the United States Navy in December, 1826. date of his present commission is September 14, 1855; under it he has been one year and five months at sea. His total sea service is nineteen years and six months. He was on shore and special duty for seven years, and seven years unemployed. His total term of service up to the present time is thirty-four years. Prior to assuming command on the Mississippi flotilla he was in command of the storeship Relief. He ranks fifty-three in the present list of naval commanders.

SKETCH OF LIEUTENANT EGBERT THOMP-SON: U. S. N.

Lieutenant Egbert Thompson, the commander of the gunboat Tyler, is a native of New York. He entered the United States navy in 1837. His present commission is dated October 3, 1850; under it he has been four years and three menths at sea. His total service up to the present time is sixteen years and one month. He has been on shore or other duty three years and ten months, and unemployed a similar period. His total sea service is over twenty-three years. Prior to assuming his pre-sent command he was on the steam frigate Powhatan.

THE REBEL GARRISON AT FORT DONELSON.

MAJOR GENERAL PILLOW COMMANDING.

Assistant Adjutant General Major Henry.
Ail-de-Camp. Colonel Burch.
Aid-de-Camp Captain Jackson.
Aid-de-Camp Captain Bethel.
Aid-de-Camp Lieutenant Pillow.
Aid-de Camp Lieutenant Long.

Aid-de-Camp. Lieutenant Pillow.
Aid-de Camp. Lieutenant Long.

PIRST BRIGADE.

Brig. Gen. commanding. Simon B. Buckner.

Saff.

Major Alexander Cassidy. Assistant Adjutant General.
Captain Thomas Clay. Aid-de-Camp.
Captain Robert Biggs. Brigade quartermaster.
Captain George T. Shaw. Commissary of Subsistence.
—Composed of the
Third Kentucky regiment infantry, Col. Roger B. Hanson.
Fourth Kentucky regiment infantry, Col. Thee. H. Hunt.
Tennessee regiment infantry, Col. J. E. Palmer.
Arkansas Seventh regiment.
SECOND BRIGADE.

Brig. Gen. commanding. Ww. J. Harden.
—Composed of
Two Arkansas regiments infantry.
Une Mississippi regiment infantry.
Tennessee regiment infantry, Colonel Matt. Martin.
POURTH BRIGADE.

Brigadier General comd'g. John C. Brigade Quartermaster.
Captain George B. Hodge. Acting Ass't Adj. General.
Captain Cinton McCarthy. Brigade Quartermaster.
Captain Cinton McCarthy. Rigade Commissary.
Captain T. T. Hawkins. Aid-de-Camp.
—Composed of four regiments, chiefly of the rebel Kentuckians recruited in Burnett's district.

EXITH BRIGADE.

Brigadier General comd'g. John B. Flott.

tuckians recruited in Burnett's district.

sixti suidans.

Brigadier General comd'g... John B. Floyd.

—Composed of the
Fifty-sixth Virginia regiment infantry.
Fifty-sixth Virginia regiment infantry, Col. Crutchfield.

A Tennessee regiment infantry, Col. John T. Brown.
Virginia Thirty-sixth regiment.
Virginia Fiftieth regiment.
Virginia Fifty-first regiment.
Virginia Fifty-first regiment.
Virginia Fifty-fourth regiment.
Virginia Fifty-fourth regiment.
LOUISIANS LATE BRIGADS.

Missouri First regiment.
LOUISIANS regiment.
Missianippi Fourth regiment.
Missianippi Fourth regiment.
Missianippi Twenty-third regiment.

THE REBEL FORT DONELSON.

A DESCRIPTION OF ITS POSITION AND STRENGTH.

Fort Doneison is a fortification made of earth, and was constructed about the same time last summer as Fort Henry. Situated at Dover, on the west bank of the Cumberland, where that river washes an obtuse angle, it is twelve miles southeast of the latter fort, and, at the last reports received, was said to mount about ten 24 and 32-pounders. Some seven or eight post Ciarksville Railroad passes but four miles south of it. The position is important as controlling the river as for up as Clarksville, and, in conjunction with Fort Henry and Tennessee bridge, as breaking off from the rebels some twenty miles of railroad communication.

At one time reperts stated there were but eight thoureports have since reached us that there were over fifteen thousand men engaged in the defence of the fort. Generals Buckner, Floyd, Hardee and Pillow were said to have gone forward from Bowling Green to reinforce the works. Up to the 20th of January it was only occupied by a few companies, but has, as be fore stated, been largely reinforced since that time. Possibly the bulk of General Tilgham's command ed there instead of to Paris, as is generally supposed. Or fresh troops may have been thrown into it from Clarksville and Russellville. Clarksville where the railroad crosses the Cumberland, is about thirty miles from Dover. Extensive and formidable ever twenty-one years. His present commission of lieu-tenant bears date from September 14, 1855, and he has thither, it is said, for the protection of the bridge and three months, and a large number of heavy guns shipped for Clarksville. Thus it will be seen that mattermare growing serious for the rebels in the Cumberland and

engassee valleys.

Trees are being felled two miles around the fort by a gang of negroes. General Pillow is in command. He has some of the best artillerists from Columbus. There are two small forts and three camps several handred yards from the main fortifications, and the battle will doubtles prove to have been much more desperate than that or

ADDITIONAL DETAILS OF THE BATTLE.

Sr. Louis, Feb. 16, 1862. A special despatch to the Democrat, dated " in the real

of Fort Donelson, Friday afternoon," says:-Last night was very severe on our troops, rain having set in, which turned to snow. It is freezing to-day, and old citizens say they rarely have such cold weather in this latitude.

The more I see of the fort, the more convinced I am that it cannot be reduced without a terrible battle. Its rear seems almost impregnable. The outer works and bastions of the fort are located on raiges 150 to 250 feet high, covered with dense timber and undergrowth.

Upon a similar range of hills outside
of these, our army is drawn up in line of battle, completely encireling the enemy from the Cumberland, south of the fort, to the back water of a stream which flanks

the fort on the north.

General Oglosby, who has the extreme right, last night pushed forward his brigade to the Cumberland, and has planted a battery, commanding the river, which will effectually prevent the arrival of any more reinforce ments; in fact, we have them completely surrounded and

can complete the job at our lessure. A formidable attempt was made last night to take Tay. lor's battery, by the enemy, who approached under cover of darkness, but they were gallantly repulsed by the Twentieth Illinois.

both forces endeavoring, in the darkness, to crawl in upon the other. This morning it was discovered that the emy had placed logs on top of their breastworks, leaving a little space for them to shoot through, and much diminishing their risks from the unerring aim of

The casualties among our artillery thus far are very small. The loss of the enemy as far as can be seen tained is considerable. Yesterday afternoon, after the terming party had retired and when the rebels had tain Tyler opened on them with terrible offect. His practice was superb, creating the greatest consternation their ranks and causing them to take refuge in their

The gunbont assault was terrific, exceeding even the fort Henry bomeardment. It lasted about an bour and

The enemy has fronting on the river two batteries, the ower one of mine and the upper of four guns, besides a ten inch cotymbiad.

The wooden gungoats Tyler and Canestogu engaged the fight. Commodore Foot pronounces the engagement the hottest he ever wincered. Seven of the nine guns in the lower tier of the enemy's battery had been silenced, to stem the current, and the pilot-house of the St. Louis was knocked away, killing the pilot and slightly woundrecently ordered to the Mississipp nounce and appointed in the command of the United states guideat force feet were then obliged to retire.

One of our shells struck immediately under one of the enemy's guns, throwing the gun and the bodies of the gunners high in the air. Great numbers of the wounded

uld be seen carried up the hill. Commodore Foote's wound is slight. The St. Louis was struck fifty-seven times, the Louisville thirty-five, the Pittsburg twenty-one, and the Carondelet twenty-

A Cairo special despatch to the St. Louis Des that Captain Wise, of the steamer Minnehaha, reports that the rebels made a sortie from the fort at ten o'clock yesterday morning, drove our forces back three quarters of a mile and captured Schwartz's battery. At one o'clock our troops railied, recaptured the battery, drove the rebels before them and planted our flag on their outer

A steamer from Evansville brings a report that four of our Colonels were killed yesterday afternoon, among whom was Colonel Logan, of Illinois. The names of the

IMPORTANT FROM KENTUCKY.

Occupation of Bowling Green by the Union Troops.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 16, 1862. General Mitchell's troops have crossed Barren river and are in possession of Bowling Green.

NEWS FROM THE STATE CAPITAL.

Our Albany Correspondence.

ALBANY, Feb. 13, 1862 Another Chapter in Investigation-The Powers of the Lobby Committee Increased—A Motion to Investigate the Legisla-ture of 1860 Voted Down—The Expose in the Heraki of the Efforts to Raise Money to Pass an Insolvent Bill Re-ferred to the Committee for Further Inquiry—Altempts to Defeat an Investigation-Mr. Rice Announces Himself on His Muscle, de., de.

about the fourteenth chapter on that subject this winter. It was brought up this time by the Committee on Privileges and Elections, better known as the Lobby Committee, finding that under a strict construction of their orders they were a whitewashing machine. Although they had been appointed to investigate certain matters, and the public looked to them for important results, they had found that; by virtue of the wording of the resolutions referring the different subjects to them, witnesses refused to an awer whenever the questions did not suit them, claiming that they had no power to ask such questions. Finding that their hands were tied, and that they were in reality ture, under the pretence of investigating it, they decided to report their discovery to the Assembly, and see whether that was the wish of the House. There was a lively time over the question, and a persistent determina tion on the part of a portion of the Assembly to comme the powers of the committee to the whitewarking job.

The subject was brought up by Mr. Stetson, from that

committee, rising to a question of privilege, and stating the difficulties that the committee had to encounter, a suring the House that the committee did not ask for more power, but, at the same time, they did not wish to occupy the position that they do now-the public expecting in portant results, and they, with their hands tied, come out with a report whitewashing the whole affair. He stated the powers of the committee were so limited that they would not be able to accomplish what he supposed was

the powers of the committee were so limited that they would not be able to accomplish what he supposed was intended by the House when the subject was referred to them for investigation. As to the facts in regard to the more investigation. As to the facts in regard to the communication from the District Attoracy, the committee could only be a whitewashing affair; for they were only empowered to hear those who felt themselves aggreeved by the statement in the testimony transmitted by the District Attorney; and in the investigation of the statement of Mr. Brady there was also a lack of power to investigate it thoroughly and do justipe to the subject. He then offered a resolution conferring upon the committee additional powers, for the purpose of testing the views of the House on this subject. Also that they wished at this time to know to what extent the Assembly dearred the committee to proceed.

Mr. Pierco desired to know to what extent the Assembly dearred the committee to proceed.

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Mr. Pierco desired to know to what extent the seem bly dearred the committee, and receive an investigation upon the statements of proposed for interior calling their attention to any other subjects than those which have already been referred to them. He wanted to know if the resolution was bread enough for him to call the attention of the committee, and receive an investigation upon the statements of proposed or contemplated corruption enumerated in the Albany correspondence of the Naw Yong Honardo on January 28. After some discussion the reasking of the expose in the letter was called for whos Mr. Pierce stated that Mr. Depew, of Westchester, had an original copy of a circular, and the confidential plan adopted to raise money to secure the passage of an insolvent debtors bill, precisely the same as that which appeared in the Hanala Albany correspondence on Wednesday, January 29, with the simple difference that he read the name attached to the c credited that they would countenance that made of ob-taining it.

Mr. Wheeler offered an amendment to the resolution of

Mr. Wheeler offered an amendment to the resolution of Mr. Stetson, empowering the committee to investigate the acts of the Legislature of 1860.

Mr. Tracy opposed this motion, declaring that he did not believe this Legislature could earn for itself a good name by assailing its predecessor. He though that the best test of the integrity of this House would be in the record of its own votes.

Mr. Smith, of New York, said that he was a member of the Legislature of 1860, and hoped that a full investigation would be had. Charges had been made, and many persons injured by it. He boped that the amendment would be adopted, and the members of that body have an opportunity to vindicate themselves.

The motion was opposed by several members, and finally lost. The resolution presented by Mr. Stetson for additional power was then adopted wheregon Mr. Piercs remewed his motion referring the subject alluded to in the Albany correspondence of the Hearth of January 29, in reference to the knowlent before his, and supported it at some length. A general debate was had, some opposing an investigation except when a member is willing to stand in his place and make a charge of corruption, others for investigating everything. A motion was made to amend the resolution so that no quertions should be investigated except those in which a direct charge was made on the floor of the House, or some person made a charge under each before the committee.

This amendment was opposed by these in favor of a

which a direct charge was made on the floor of the House, or some person inside a charge under oath before the committee.

This amendment was opposed by those in favor of a thorough investigation, on the ground that it would nullify the power of the committee.

Mr. Rice, from Cattaraugus, favored the amendment, because he believed it would nullify the resolution. He was opposed to investigating any statement made by irresponsible correspondents and "penny a liners" in the newspapers. He then said that he desired to can attention to another matter found in a New York paper, which should be investigated, if the subject new uniter consideration was worthy. He then read from the correspondence of the New York Express a paragraph about a "pretty actress" in the labby. He denounced the correspondent for writing such slanders, as he seemed to think them to be, and then branched off on an attack upon the reporters generally, stating that he did not believe that any of their statements should be investigated; but these writers had noses, and those they referred to had thumbs and fingers, and those they referred to had thumbs and fingers, and those they referred to apply the one to the other the first opportunity, and give them a twist. He favored the amendment because it would nullify the resolution and stop the investigation.

A vote was then taken, and Mr. Rice lad all of twenty-five votes to sustain his position, showing very conclusively how his attempt to decend the bobby and tradace the correspondents for exposing it were appreciated. The resolution of Mr. Pierce was then adopted by a three-lifths vote.

Mr. Rice evidently took this course to gain notoristy.

if the vote.

Mr. Roce evidently took this course to gain notoristy. Ever since the commoncement of the season he has constantly been on his feet and talking upon even the most strivial subjects; but somehow or other none of the reporters have given what he has said, and the public generally are no wiser than if he had never moken. The correspondents, in other words, exercised by a charitable feeting towards him, and a desire not to have him appear in a ridiculous light before the people of the State, have let him alone, and in this no doubt is their offence. But in regard to the "penny-a-liners," I have no knowledge of any such charactes. It may be the way that they conduct newspapers among the pine trees of Cattaraugus, where they elect members who openly advocate travalling on their muscle; but it is not the style of the leading New York papers. We presume that Mr. Rice imagined that he spoke by authority in regard to the amount received by newspaper writers; for we remember that he, last summer, wrote an article which appeared in a public paper, over his own signature, denouncing, in severe terms, a member of the late Military Board. His opinion of all other newspaper writers may be based on the amount that he received for that article, for which, no doubt, the Tribune paid all it was worth—at a penny a line. if the vote.

Mr. Rice evidency took this course to gain notoristy.

The Confidential Circular for Raising a Loby Fund-Abolishment of the Insurance Department and Cana Appraisers—Constitutional Amendment to Prohibit the Sale of Intericating Liquors—Strength of its Advocates

Solve of Intericating Liquors—Strength of its Adoccuted and Opponents—Success of the Prohibitioniats, dc.

Since the ventilation of the circular to raise money to geture the passage of an insolvent bill, the intelligence has some here that parties have been recently travelling through the counties along on the Hudson river, with the circulars in their pockets, and endeavoring to collect.

money on the strength of them. The order for an investigation of the subject is therefore opportune. Perhaps Mr. Rice knew these facts, and therefore desired to have ar. Rice Ensw these race, and therefore desired to have the correspondents' nones wrung for exposing them, and in a measure defeating the project of raising money to expend on the members. That is about the only conclu-sion that can be arrived at.

The Insurance Committee reported a bill this morning to abolish the Insurance Department. The head of that department is Mr. Barnes, son-in-law of Thurlow Weed. The friends of the latter gentleman assert that this is a move to take advantage of Weed's absence in Europe. If the department is abolished the whole business connected with it will fall back to a clerkship in the Comptroller's office, where it was before the passage of the law creating the Insurance Department.

The Canal Committee also reported a bill abolishing the Board of Canal Appraisers and enlarging the duties of the Board of Canal Commissioners, and giving to them all the duties of the Canal Appraisers.

There was a spicy debate in the Assembly over the question of referring the amendments of the constitution to prohibit the sale of intoxicating inquors to a special commistee. The whole bearings of the injure question came up and were discussed at much length, and finally became s-mewhat pursonal. The speech of Mr. Alvord was a severe one on the class that desire to force every-body to be honest by legulative enactments. He held that from the day this subject was brought into the legislative halls the evil had increased. In his opinion the only mode to correct the ovil is to educate the mothers who are to train the children. He was for wiping out all laws on the statute books in reference to the subject, and falling back to the common law and moral sussion.

A motion was made by Mr. McMullen to amend by re-

wiping out all naws on the statute books in rescrence to the subject, and falling back to the common law and moral sussion.

A motion was made by Mr. McMullen to amend by referring it to the standing Committee on Internal Affairs of Towns and Counties. The opponents to the constitutional amendment favored the latter motion, and the advocates of the constitutional amendment were for appointing the select committee. The vote was taken on Mr. McMullen's amendment to refer it to the Committee on Internal Affairs of Towns and Counties. The vote stood 57 to 61; but Mr. Smith changed his vote to the negative for the purpose of moving a clees vote, and near an even division on the question in the Assembly. As soon as the vote was announced Mr. Smith moved a reconsideration, and Mr. McMullen immediately moved to lay that motion on the table. The vote was taken by count, and stood 64 yeas to 53 nays. The Speaker announced that he voted in the negative. There being then at it vote, the motion was lost. The count was challenged and the vote taken by yeas and nays, and the motion to lay on the table lost by three votes. The friends of the constitutional amendment carried their point and exhibited a majority on every vote. A motion was immediately made to adjourn, and carried. The question is therefore an open one still. We shall have another pull at it before it it decided. The result showed this morning that the advocates of the constitutional amendment have the advantage in the number of votes, and will be able to carry it through the Assembly if a direct vote is had upon it.

Saturnar, Feb. 15, 1862.

SATURDAY, Feb. 15, 1862. select committee was carried, and the prohibition party will now prepare their report, and the next that we heat of it will be in a recommendation that the constitutions amendment be adopted.

IMPORTANT FROM THE SOUTH.

of the Recent Union Victories-Collapse of the Southern Confederacy-Dejection of Jeff. Davis-Foreign Aid no Longer Expected-The Line of the Potomac and of the Ohio to be Abandoned-Richmond to be Defended-Desire of the Southern People to Return to the Union, &c., &c.

OUR BALTIMORE CORRESPONDENCE. BALTIMORE, Feb. 15, 1862.
By an arrival yesterday from Norfolk I have been put possession of details of news from Richmond up to Feb. 12. It is of the most important nature, as will readily be seen. It furnishes abundant confirmation of he following facts:-First, that the rebellion is on the point of perishing; second, that the recent Union vieto ries at Somerset, at Fort Henry and at Roanoke Island were entirely unexpected in the South; third, that the effects of these victories will be to dispel the illusion un der which the people of the South have been laborit until now: fourth, that they are now convinced that i will become a military necessity to abandon both Colum-bus and Bowling Green, and to give up all hopes of en-trapping Kentucky into the Southern confederacy; fifth, that the much vaunted defensive policy of the South, on which they depended to preserve all the territory south of the Onio river from invasion, cannet be relied on, and that they are unable to assume the offensive; sixth, that fereign nations in their behalf, seeing that the conditions on which that intervention had been promised no longer exist; seventh, that owing to the expiration of the term of the calistment of most of the rebel regiments now in service, and the impossibility of either inducing them to re-endst or of filling their places with new recruits, there next May; eighth, that the leaders of the rebellion n longer indulge the hope of being able to make the Ohio and the Potomac rivers the northern boundaries of their confederacy, but admit the necessity of retiring to a

more southern line, less susceptible of defence than cither of those rivers. It was confidently expected by the military authorities at Richmond that General Beauregard would have been able not only to have held Fort Henry, but also to hold the whole of the defensive line between Bowling Green and Columbus. The fact that he has failed to do so has excited the greatest surprise. It was known that he had

and Columbus. The fact that he has failed to do so has excited the greatest surprise. It was known that he had at his c mushed troops enough, and that he did not make such dispusitions of them as to prevent the capture of Fort Henry has greatly shaken the public estimation as to his audities as a general. General Albert S. Johnston and General Folk are also greatly blanned at Richmond for the loss of Fort Henry.

No at empt he made at Richmond to make light of the consequences which must result from the loss of Fort Henry. It is acknowledged that it breaks the cursestion to tween Columbus and Bawling Green, and that, although it reither isolat a them nor curs them off from secon, yet it readers them both far more difficult to hold, itseldes this, it is said that it opens to the forage of the Uri mants the whole value of the Tennessee Frequency of the Uri mants the whole value of the Monessee and exten.

Extraordinary certious, however, will be made to hold both Columbus and Bowling Green, and to capture or drive from Kentneigy the Union army now operating before het Sanday, that any attack or Beamone Is an occid his ancessive. The aftergrift of the for like and the second of troops have been sent to all those three points.

There was no idea whatever at Richmand, before het Sanday, that any attack or Beamone Is an occid his ancessite. The aftergrift of the for likeatures and the spirit of the troops by whom they was defended scenned to precised the idea that the ierner could be reduced by Paraside's ten thousand tempet to seed troops. When, therefore, it become known in Redmond, on S. Index and Monday last, that forancie his has he failed it a good judge of the clieracter and disposition of the yeople 6 the South having lived among them of this fire. He has seen and conversed with, at Richmond, during the ass meants of the projected under it. If the Southern people child having lived among them of this fire. He has seen and conversed with a serve the project of the south the report of the accordance of the proj

It was expected at intermode that orders would be immediately sent to the commanders of the troops at Manassas and Centreville to abandon the line of the Potenace and retire to Fredericksburg, with the view of comenitating the Confederate army of the Potenace for the immediate defence of Richmond. It was believed that the next movement of General Buruside's army would render this necessary. The orders, however, had not yet been sent.

The United States steam transport Oriental, lying at the foot of Murray street, North river, is now loading for Key West and Port Plegens. She will carry a full cargo

IMPORTANT FROM EUROPE.

Napoleon Abandons the Idea of Intervention in American Affairs.

The Emperor Finds the French People and Russia Friendly to the Union and England Powerless Against It.

Slidell Arrives in Paris and is Pronounced a "Nothing to Any One" in Diplomatic Circles.

The Emperor Master of the Situation Among the Powers.

Lord Palmerston Foiled and Furious.

ac.,

Our Paris Correspondence. Paris, Jan. 31, 1862. Mr. Stidell in Paris-An Imperial Extinguisher on His

Claim as a Southern Ambassador—Count de Morny Pro-claims Slidell "Nothing to Anybody"—Chagrin of Mrs. Slidell-France Still the Friend of the Union-England "Musiled" by Napoleon-The Emperor's Programme for

Mr. Slidell has arrived in Paris. Whatever may have been the policy of the French government in the affair of the Trent, this gentleman most egregiously deceives himself if he imagines that any undue importance will be attached to him or his mission. Paris society is just now en train; and as it is in the salon the boudelr and the morning reception that the crisis of public events is noted and often determined, we are able to take a tolera ble measure of the estimate about to be accorded to this

M. de Morny, at a soires given two nights ago at the Eng lish embassy, said aloud, "Mr. Stidell is nothing to any one here;" and it is understood that a mot d'ordre has been issued from the highest quarter that no sort of official attention is to be bestowed upon him.

If this rule is adhered to Mr. Slidell will be an infinite-

ly less important personage in Paris than he would be in London. In London there are coteries entirely independent of official influence; but it is not so here. Unless sanctioned, if not patronized, by the vast army of political functionaries, a public man drops at once to the bot-tom; and thus will it be with the rebel commissioner, whose papers were so adroitly concealed in his wife's

tel, in the Place Vendome, where, in fact, her husband joined her yesterday. It is said that this lady is a little pected to have her hotel besieged with French curiosity or at least to be followed by eager crowds when she quitted it. Mrs. Slidell has, in fact, from her first arrival to the present moment, been a simple nonentity.

letters have been published, that the Washington govern-ment would have snapped its fingers at the English demands but for the arguments brought forward by France.
The whole thing is therefore a French transaction, and
Napoleon, as always, as master of the situation. Such
being the case, the old element of concord betwirt
France and the United States is not found to be strained

pire, covered France as a vast setwork, the capital is now of marble, instead of brick, and while every one has been kicked about from pillar to post while his none was torn down over his cans, the propietor is twice as rich as he was before, and though taxation is one fourth increased everybody is better able to pay.

Mich of all this must be taken can grane. At the same time it cannot be doubted that, if it is the policy of the Emercy to spend the next ten years in nealting his dynacty and developing the domatic resources of France, now that his toreign policy has places him on the vantage ground of it is often Powersot the world, there is a winderfully good time coming ere the close of the ninoteenth century. He has planted his foundations deep ann! strat ge he reames and heaving of the soil, and it is quite possible that he may see the dynastic tree floursh his nuck a manner during the next listeen years that his tory will have to record a quarter of a century's reign the most glorious for France and the most astonishing to the world that munk and have ever read.

Paris is nits very vortex of gayety. Balls at the Hotel de Ville, at the various ministries and at the Tulierres mucceed each other in endless rotation.

The British ambassador—who receives such outrageous emoluments from his gover, ment. £10,000 a year, be side allowances amounting to £2,000, with the best furnished house, or rather palace, in Paris—has been exposed to a continuous fire of criticism for his absence of all hospitality, now for some year spast. The truth is that, although upwards of £30,000 have be un spent upon the hotel of the embassy during the ten years of Lord Coviey's mission, his lordship always contrives that the funds shall all short just when the repairs are approaching the halfroom. While all else is redoem with gold, it kapsatry and foldbelin, in the eringery that surrounds the salon de danse is always to be seen a mass of poles and scatfolding, and thus an excuss is furnished. The eiggardy spirit of the present ambassa

PARS. Jan. 21, 1362. Disappointment of Southerners at the Emperor's Speech— Difference of Feeling Toward Us Among the French and English People—The Prince Napoleon—Arrival in Paris of Mr. Stidell—Dilapidated Condition of His Ward-rebe—The Stidell Family at the Hotel du Rhine—Move ments and Projects at Hand, de.
There was a very marked elongation in the counte

nances of the kind of secessionists who gather every evening at the cafe of the Hotel du Louvre, and at the American barroom," on Monday last. For a forinight previous, while reports had been in circulation and given currency to by the English journals, to the effect that France was urging England to join her in an intervention in behalf of the South, this party had been in excessive ly good humer, and firmly believed that at the orening of the Senate and Corps Legislatif, the Emperor intended to signify in unmistakeable terms his intention of recogniging the Southern confederacy. The fear of this had even affected the loyal Americans resident in Paris, and you can therefore form some idea of our joy at the ex-

ty given by the Emperor.

To show you how bisterly disappointed the Southern which I know to be one, that Judge Rost, who has he the entire weight of Southern diplomacy upon his shoulders since Butter King took his departure, stated to a gentleman three weeks since that there was no doubt of the perfect understanding between the Emperor's sovernment and the British Cabinet upon the subject, and that the Emperor would "enhibet, the idea of recognition in his opening of the Senots, while the Queen would do the same in her address to Parliament. Judge Rost is usually exceedingly reticent; but he was so sure of success in this a gentleman three weeks since that there was no doubt natter that, overjoyed at the prospect, he considered it no longer necessary to keep the great secret.

Now, twist and turn the paragraph in the Emperer's peech into every possible shape, and it is all in our favor. It may be, and undoubtedly is the case, that the French government cares no more for our a second over rebellion and the reintegration of our government than does the Cabinet of Great Britain; but in the feelings of the people

of the English people it would be a gratification to see our country divided and destroyed, while precisely the opposite is the case with the people of France. Every Frenchmon remembers and is proud of the names of Lofarette and Rechambeau, and every Frenchmon considers himself, in a cartain sort, a spontor of the great American republic.

In England the recognition of the South, and war with the United States, would be popular movements; in France they would be the most unpopular acts which the government could perform, and might even cost the Emperor his crown. Napoleou knows too well the feelings of the mass of the French people upon this subject, and the continued cheers and "braves" with which his remarks upon American affairs were greeted are a proof of what the Senate and legislative body think upon it.

It is suppresed, too, that in a few days we shall be able to judge even better of their opinions, as in the discussion of the address I learn there will be several speeches made in favor of continued non-interaction, and that the Frince Napoleon is preparing himself for a grand effort the behalf of our government. Frince Napoleon is our friend. He has watched the workings of our government, and has seen and familiarized himself somewhat with our people. Between him and the imperial threne of France is only the life of a boy of six years of age. He has carefully studied the feelings of the French people, and is desirous of being popular, and desirous of being considered favorable to liberal measures. He is rapidly winning a popularity which prejudice has prevented him hereotofore from enjoying; and in all the future I think the United States can depend on him as a firm friend.

John Shidell arrived here from London has evening at nine o'clock. There was no demonstration whatever upon his reaching here; but he and Mr. Eustis tock a carriage at the railway station and drove to the hotel where Mrs. Slidell and Mrs. Eustis have been stopping some

Mrs. Slidell and Mrs. Eustis have been stopping some days.

Mr. Slidell is quite unwell, and looks ill and oid. He rose this morning about eleven o'clock, and, congidering that his wardrobe needed replenishing, immediately sent for a tailor, who measured him, and to whom he gave instructions to make him some clothing within twenty-four hours, and until finished Mr. Slidell will not leave his hotel.

Mrs. Slidell and her two daughters arrived here on Saturday evening last, and took rooms at the Hotel du suit on the premiers, opening from No. 3. Those who know the house will recollect these are the finest apartments in it.

Mrs. Eustis and a sister of Mr. Eustis are stopping in the same house.

ments in it.

Mrs. Eostis and a sister of Mr. Eustis are stopping in the same house.

Up to Wednesday morning Mrs. Slidell was in a terrible state of anxiety at the fear that her husband and been lost, and the first intimation of his safe arrival in South ampton reached her through the medium of a good Union man who does not know her, but, having heard of her deplorable condition, immediately upon learning of the safe arrival of the rebel ambassadors at Southampton, as a matter of humanity, went at once to the hotel and informed one of the servants, who conveyed to Mrs. Slidell the information that her husband was safe and sound in Southampton.

Until this morning the entire party have kept their rooms, never having once been to the table d'hote.

A son of Mr. Slidell, a young man of nineteen, who has been here some months at school, has been staying with them since their arrival, and they have been visited by most of the rebels in Paris, as well as by a considerable number of French families, acquaintances which they made during their former residence here.

It is their intention to take a house immediately for four years, and entertain elegantly; and, as both Mr. and Mrs. Slidell speak French perfectly, and as they possess the means of doing it, they will doubtless make as impression in Parisian society, and will endeavor to secure a political position, through the medium of a social recognition.

The Southerners here still have great faith that Mr. Sli

The Southerners here still have great faith that Mr. Sh

The Southerners here still have great faith that Mr. Sildell, by his shrewdness and knowledge of men, his wealth and his perfect acquaintance with the language, will succeed in accomplishing his mission in a very short time. His first attack, of course, will be upon M. Thouvenel, Minister of Foreign Affairs, who has all along been rather favorably inclined toward the cause of the South.

The length of time for which Mrs. Sildell has stated the family intends leasing a house shows pretty plainly that they do not intend to return to America, in any event, very soon.

Napoleon's American Trap for Palmerson-France Won's Napoleon's American Trap for Palmerstom—France Won't Move Towards America and England is Afraid—Serious Agitation Among the Working Classes—The Emperor's Plan for Ruling Mexico with an Austrian Prince—England Furious, but Again Foiled—Waterloo Avenged from the United States—Russia Assures France of the Czar's Good Feeling Towards America—Will Stidell Hassamy Sort of Reception from Ministers of the Government! In my last letter I assured you that the Emperor Napoleon would give no indication of his policy towards the

Napoleon, as always, is master of the situation. Such being the case, the old element of concrol betwist France and the United States is not found to be straiged in any matter. Americans expulser are more popular than ever in French excisity, the old sympathy breaks out on all cocusions, and, despite anything into has happened, the old bonds of unity are itm as ever. Americans are made to feel that the "pear was not ripe"—that France and no other course of action, but that the barbed arrow of ancient and hereditary wrong may still be left to rankie for a day of future retribution.

We have had a splandid opening of the Chambers, and the Emperor's speech has won golden opiniors. It one may venture to anticipate in times when in the future time borizon is thick and hazy. Napoleous is gradually getting the vessel of viant into smooth water, and along course of prosperity is opening before him. He has bided his time, not without reason, for one after another every obstacle recodes before him. The recent death of Frince Albert is no exception to the rule; for it is well known that the Prince Consort always beleved that the imperial eleven foot would one day be seen on the borders of the lithiculty with America has given him the opportunity of muztling the mental of England, while it has not damaged him with the United States. The consequence is that the Parliament, the press, the Court and people have now nothing but praise to sing in his honor.

The Parliament has not yet assembled; but there is no difficulty with America has given him the opportunity in a sudations of the imperial wisdom and policy. In the meantime, of course, the meantime, of course, the meantime, of course, the meantime of the imperial wisdom and policy. In the meantime, of course, the meantime of the imperial wisdom and policy. In the meantime, of course, the meantime of the imperial wisdom and policy. In the meantime, of course, the meantime, of course, the meantime, of course, the meantime of the imperial wisdom and policy. In the meantime, o In my last letter I assured you that the Emperor Na-poleon would give no indication of his policy towards the Davis government unless he was ready to act at once-You will see by his discourse to the Corps Legislatif that I was correct in this surmise. The English journals, and conspicuously the Morning Post, had asserted that Napo-leon would settle the matter of intervention when he addressed the Chambers. He did not settle the matter,

sate of the country after a careful investigation. The witking classes are becoming dangerous. They object to law, and any they scant and must have work, and the sates. Includy what will be done unless affairs speedily change. The public became alarmed at the communicated news from Austria; and so we all were told that the Eraperor has hit spon a plan that will avoid war and its consaquent loans. An Austrian Archduke is to reign in Mexico. French two, is will snatish him there, and Austria will quietly give up, when so requested, Ventitia. This the Austrian journals scout at. The fact is, they know nothing about it. The plan originated with Napoleon, and as yet three has been no agreement to it from Francis Joseph. That he will accede, Accever, to Napoleon's riese note here seem to doubt.

I am assured on good authority that England is fur ous at this plan. She made so energetic an appeal to the Emperor Nay cleon against it as to cause a momentary abandoanomit by him of the schime. Ordern were sent to Toulun to stop the enhalt kallon of it additional troops to be sent to Mexico. This cheaper downs, however, of short duration; the Emperor estat to Toulun to stop the enhalt kallon of it additional troops to be sent to Mexico. This cheaper downs, however, of short duration; the Emperor estat to Toulun to stop the enhalt kallon of it additional troops to be from a flat, in gland dure to gland was, however, of short duration; the Emperor in this he would do as be pleased in Mexico, and now the troops are being embarked. I assure you England it restly paying the penalty of Mexing, in so concardly a more state of the Americans. France as horizon early to her harrod of the Americans. France as horizon and the hip, and for the future Napoleon will sto as hopeases. Hould England dure to oppose his will, a threat of acting with the United States against Great Britain will cause the lion to cower; the time has at least cone when the Gallic cock may crow as it lists. Weler-Louis may be a failed to the enhanced the first and

Death of Ex-Speaker Pennington. Newars, N. J., Feb. 16, 1862. Ex-Speaker Pennington died at six o'clock this morning aged sixty-face years.

Arrival of General Kearney at Newark.

NEWAR, N. J., Feb. 16, 1892.
General Philip Kearney returned hims tast night, in consequence of the dangerous illness of his only son.

MISCHLIANEOUS.

ARTIFICIAL BONE ENAMEL FILLIONS, 50 CENTS.—
A RELECT OF dealers to their original beauty and usefulness. Beautiful Artificial Teeth, in any desired style, 75 cm to 2 200 cm. Teeth extracted without the least pair, which enterprises price of the style, which industrial prelieved. All work warranted equal to any done at double the price. Office removed to 104 East Twenty-a condition.

DILUTHER, Sr., Dentist (20 years.)

PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBURS.—A FULL SUPPLY NOW reads. To perport misaks, persons in the country.

Product To prevent mistake, persons in the country when ordering, should state appelledly that they want Downing's Aluma, when they will be sure to get the cheapest an best goods of the kind in the market. A large as ortine manufactured and supplied to the trade by A. DOWLING and 57 Nassau struct.